





## INTIMATIONS

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Hongkong, 18th August, 1915.

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1916.

## "FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Sure Signs of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND Eruptions of ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

OVER 50 YEARS' SUCCESS.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Clarke's  
Blood  
Mixture

By reasons of its Remarkable  
Blood Purifying Properties  
is universally recognised as

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

[65]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

14, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[69]

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding the Troops).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. S. B. U. ROSS (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. A. LEWETT, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. SHELLEN.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAI.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

### MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

### FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 31 to 39, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

### PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the following papers:—Report of meeting of Public Works Committee held on July 8th; further financial provision for the construction account of the Kowloon-Canton railway; quarterly return of excesses on sub-heads met by savings under heads of expenditure; statement regarding typhoon refuge to June 20th; and a diagram of low level dam under construction at Tytam Tuk, showing progress to June 30th.

EVIDENCE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Evidence Ordinance, 1890."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The main object of this Bill is to assimilate the law of Hongkong to the law of the United Kingdom in respect of the admissibility of affidavits and notarial acts taken and made before British diplomatic or consular officers. The only changes proposed to be effected by this part of the Bill, i.e., clauses 2 and 3, are certain small alterations which were made in the United Kingdom by the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1891, 54 and 55 Vict. c. 50, s. 2.

An amendment of section 25 of the Principal Ordinance is necessary because the definition of "consular officer" in the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911, does not appear to be quite wide enough.

It is also proposed to amend section 32 of the Principal Ordinance in three points. This is dealt with in Clause 4.

Paragraphs (a) and (c) of that clause correct a grammatical mistake.

Paragraph (b) does away with what has been a source of embarrassment and has sometimes led to the loss of valuable evidence, i.e., the requirement that before a deposition can be taken some medical practitioner must express an opinion that the patient "is not likely to recover."

Paragraph (d) corrects a double error. In the first place, the section as a whole relates only to indictable offences, so that the clause introduced by the words, "if the same relate to any indictable offence," exhausts the whole class and leaves nothing to be operated upon by the clause introduced by the words, "and in all other cases." In the second place, the proper officer to receive the deposition in cases where the accused has not been committed or bailed to appear for trial is obviously the Magistrate's Clerk and not the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

LAND REGISTRATION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Land Registration Ordinance, 1844."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill state:—

The main object of this Bill is to enable a defendant to register a judgment without having to obtain the plaintiff's signature to the memorial. Inconvenience is sometimes caused through the unwillingness of an unsuccessful plaintiff to assist a successful defendant in this respect.

Clauses 3 and 4 provide for the case of a judgment by which no "sum" is "recovered."

TRADE WITH THE ENEMY (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1914, and to effect certain purposes connected therewith."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

[69]

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved the suspension of the Standing Orders in order that the Bill might pass through all its stages at that meeting.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I think, Sir, that if it was intended to pass this Bill through all its stages at this meeting, the hon. members of the Council should have been given the usual notice, and that a "star" should have been affixed opposite this Bill on the agenda. It is very inconvenient, because when notice is given of the first reading of a Bill hon. members do not trouble to read through the Bill very closely.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I do not know exactly on what date this notice was sent out, but it was only circulated quite recently.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Well, that does not absolve the matter. When it was known that this Bill was intended to go through at one meeting notice should have been given. Hon. members only came up there for what appeared, on the face of the agenda, to be the first reading of the Bill.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The hon. member is quite right. We ought to have given notice that it was intended to carry this Bill through all its stages to-day, but some information reached me yesterday by telegraph which makes it very desirable to pass this Bill. If hon. members will pass it, it will enable us to deal with certain matters more expeditiously and more satisfactorily. The usual procedure involves, as hon. members know, a certain amount of circumlocution and delay. I apologise to hon. members for not giving due notice. We ought to have done so, I confess.

The motion was carried.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved the second reading of the Bill. In doing so he said—The bulk of this Ordinance, Sir, was taken from a recent English Act, and deals with the payments of money to custodians of enemy property, who will receive and hold all money payable to enemies in the Colony, and in whom may be vested property in the Colony on behalf of enemies. I think that, judging from certain enquiries which have been put to me from time to time, there is some not unanxious misunderstanding about the law on the subject, and I think it would perhaps serve a useful purpose, and help in the understanding of the present law on the subject, of payment of money to alien enemies, and what I shall say with regard to payment of money to enemies will apply equally to payments made on their behalf and dealings with property on their behalf. By the general law of the Empire it is, of course, illegal for any person in British territory to pay any money to any person resident or carrying on business in enemy territory and similar obligations have been placed on British subjects in China not to pay money to enemies resident in or carrying on business in enemy territory. That law has been in force practically since the beginning of the war, and recently, on the 25th June, a further prohibition was introduced, namely, prohibition against payments by persons in our territory to persons of enemy nationality in China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco, so that by the general law it is now illegal to pay any money to any person of enemy nationality in enemy territory, or in either of the four countries which I have mentioned. The first point I should like to make it clear about this Bill is that the Bill refers to enemies in this sense, namely: Persons carrying on business or resident in enemy country or persons of enemy nationality in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco. It does not refer to payments of money to enemy subjects who are not enemies in the sense I have just explained. It is true that by our local law no payment may be made to any person of enemy nationality without your permission, Sir. This is a special prohibition in force here to avoid improper interference with the liquidation of German firms, but the provisions of this Bill with regard to payments do not refer, as I have just said, to payments to persons of enemy nationality in neutral countries, and only to enemies in the sense which I explained at the beginning. The second point which I should like to make clear, also a matter of some misunderstanding, is that it will only refer to payments which are due to be made in Hongkong. In the United Kingdom a custodian has been appointed to receive payments which are due in England and Scotland. In the Straits Settlements a custodian has been appointed to receive payments which would have been payable in the Straits Settlements, and in China an enemy dividend account has been opened into which money has been paid which is due by British subjects in China to enemy subjects there. This Bill will refer to payments due to be made

in Hongkong to enemies. Sections 3 to 8 are taken almost verbatim from the English Act, Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act 1914, and that provides for the constitution of the office of custodian, and requires that dividends, interest, and shares in profits shall be paid to him which would otherwise go to the enemy. It also requires persons holding property on behalf of enemies to furnish particulars in respect of that property to the custodian, and imposes penalties on persons who fail to make these payments and who fail to furnish these particulars. These penalties are substantial, and amount to fines up to \$1,000 and to imprisonment for six months with or without hard labour. The Supreme Court is also given power, on the application of a creditor or a Government Department, to vest any property on behalf of enemies, and belonging to enemies, in the custodian, to be dealt with for the benefit of the creditors of the enemy estate. The custodian may hold all this property subject to your permission, Sir, but failing that permission he can hold it until the close of the war. There is also power in some cases for the intervention of the Court to apply the money or property so held for the payment of the debts due by the enemy to whom the money or property belongs. The last three sections of the Bill refer to a somewhat different matter. Section 10 is taken verbatim from the Certificates of Origin Amendment Ordinance 1915, which is being repealed, and the provisions have been inserted in this Bill, and they will perhaps appear here more conveniently. The matter is really more properly dealt with in the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance than in the Ordinance relating to Certificates of Origin. Section 10, perhaps I should explain, gives the Superintendent of Imports and Exports power to seize any goods which may be found in the Colony when he has reason to suspect that they have come from an enemy country, and the goods so seized may be forfeited by a Magistrate, and in the proceedings for forfeiture the onus is thrown on the claimant of the goods to show that the origin of the goods was not enemy territory. Section 11 is an extension of that same policy, and is also taken from the English Act to meet the new case of the recent Proclamation, which makes enemy subjects in China enemies in a trading sense. It also provides that where the Superintendent of Imports and Exports has reason to suspect that any goods which have come from a distance have come either directly or indirectly from an enemy he may seize the goods, and the same proceedings follow as in the case of goods coming from an enemy territory. Section 12 is a re-enactment of a section in the Certificates of Origin Amendment Ordinance. The provision is intended to facilitate proof where evidence has to be given of facts, and things done at a distance from this Colony. It provides that any certificate of a British Consular officer shall be prima facie evidence of the truth of the matter stated therein. It is up to the defendant to rebut that evidence, but until he does so such certificate shall be sufficient evidence of the truth of the matter stated therein. I beg to move the second reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The object of Clauses 3 to 8, both inclusive, of this Bill is to introduce the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, 5 Geo. 5, c. 12, with reference to the constitution of the office of Custodian of enemy property.

Clause 9, which is founded on Section 9 of the above Act, is intended to prevent the acquisition by companies of any undertakings liable to inspection under Section 3 of the Principal Ordinance.

Clauses 10 and 12 propose to re-enact the provision of the Certificates of Origin Amendment Ordinance, 1915, repealed by Clause 2 of the Bill. It has been thought that it would be more convenient to have the provisions of that Ordinance in the present Bill.

The object of Clause 11 is to apply to goods coming from or destined for persons of enemy nationality in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco, the powers of seizure and forfeiture given by the above Ordinance with respect to goods coming from an enemy country.

ASIATIC EMIGRATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to 'Chinese Passenger Ships' as defined by the Chinese Passengers Act, 1855, and concerning Asiatic Emigrants generally."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The "Objects and Reasons" attached to this Bill state, *inter alia*:—

This Bill should, it is proposed, repeal and supersede the Chinese Emigration Ordinance, 1889, and its amending Ordinances.

There are many circumstances connected with Chinese Emigration which, although important at the time of the Chinese Passengers Act, 1855, are now not of practical consequence; there have been also since the date of the Chinese Emigration Ordinance, 1889, great changes in the conditions under which Asiatic Emigration is permitted from places or in vessels under British control.

The scheme of the Bill is to endeavour to simplify and compress the rather disconnected provisions of the Chinese Emigration Ordinance, 1889, and its amending Ordinances; to connect it more sharply and clearly with its mother Act—the Chinese Passengers Act, 1855, to omit such portions as seem to be at the present day obsolete, unnecessary or forbidden, and to bring it up to a stage of modern requirements.

### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee, followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

The Governor recommended the following votes:—

STATIONERY.

A sum of \$3,000 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Stationery.

THE CHAIRMAN—The explanation is that the use of stationery has increased very much during the past few years, and this sum is required to meet the expenditure for 1915.

The vote was agreed to.

WATER WORKS.

A sum of \$2,300 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon, Water Works, Water Accounts (Meters, etc.).

THE CHAIRMAN—The explanation is that a large number of extra meters have been fixed.

The vote was agreed to.

GEAR FOR GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES.

A sum of \$90 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Government Launches, Gear, etc.

THE CHAIRMAN—This is owing to the moving of coal from the launches to the railway.

The vote was agreed to.

"MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES."

A sum of \$4,555 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Other Miscellaneous Services.

THE CHAIRMAN—The vote for this is now exhausted. The sum is unforeseen expenditure and was paid on account of certain steamers which were kept at Singapore by this Government. They had to stay there some days and this Government had to pay the damage.

The vote was agreed to.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL EXPENSES.

A sum of \$2,500 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, C.—District Officer, Personal Emoluments, Northern District, District Officer.

THE CHAIRMAN—This is in connection with District Officers' Salaries. After considerable discussion these were increased and they are being allowed to obtain emoluments from June, of last year. This amount is required to put the matter through for the current year.

The vote was agreed to.

WAR DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE.

A sum of \$75,000 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, War Department Expenditure.

THE CHAIRMAN—It is estimated that this sum of \$75,000 will be required for the remaining six months.

THE CHAIRMAN—More will be wanted now, because of the prisoners of war at Kowloon; we shall want another \$30,000 or \$40,000.

THE CHAIRMAN—We shall come to that later.

The vote was agreed to.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT CHARGE.

A sum of \$225 in aid of the vote Education, A.—Department of Director of Education, Other Charges, Director of Education, Transport.

THE CHAIRMAN—This has been brought about owing to the provision of furniture, and the appointment of an assistant master.

The vote was agreed to.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE C.S.O.

A sum of \$140 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Improvement to the record room in Colonial Secretary's Office.

THE CHAIRMAN—Something was found necessary to be done after the work was started and the \$140 is required to do this.

The vote was agreed to.

REWARD FUND.

A sum of \$2,000 in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, Other Charges, Reward Fund.

THE CHAIRMAN—This is in connection with the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance. It was thought at first to start a local fund on the same principle as the Opium Department. This mainly will be placed to the credit of the Reward Fund, and at the end of the year any balance in favour of the Government will be paid back. It might probably happen that no part of the money will be required.

The vote was agreed to.







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

**MESSESS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., have DISMISSED their Pledge Goods Broker—AH SUN (Yung Sung)—and he no longer represents them for the Sale of any Good.**  
Hongkong, 11th September, 1915. [988]

## NOTICE.

**THE Master of the s.s. "MANAPOURI" hereby notifies that he will not be Responsible for any Debts incurred by any Member of his Crew.**  
F. A. MAXWELL,  
Master.  
Hongkong, 10th September, 1915. [990]

## FOR SALE.

**THE Hull of the former Revenue Steamer "FEIHO" as it now lies in Canton Harbour. Offers may be sent to the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, Canton, 9th September, 1915. [997]**

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**  
STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

**THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.**

**THE "NANKIN"**  
Captain G. Macley, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 24th September, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co's s.s. "ARABIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.  
Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KARNATA," due in London about the 6th Nov., 1915.  
Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 11th September, 1915. [1]

## \$2,000 REWARD.

**WHEREAS** at about 10 p.m. on the 8th September, 1915, two men, aged between 20 and 30 years, dressed in dark clothing and armed with daggers, attacked and stabbed a Chinese gentleman named SIU UN in St. Francis Street, Wanchai, A REWARD OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$2,000) will be paid by the undersigned to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the said two men.  
(Sd.) C. McI. MESSER,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, September 9th, 1915. [984]

## FRENCH CONVENT SCHOOL.

**THE FRENCH CONVENT SCHOOL** at Causeway Bay not being completed, the Classes will RE-OPEN at the present building at Wanchai on MONDAY next, 13th September, at 9 A.M.  
Further notices will be given when the School is opened in Causeway Bay.  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [946]

## WANTED.

**WELL-KNOWN FIRM** in Montreal (Canada), having first-class connection among Canadian Buyers and Importers of Tea, desires AGENCY of First-Class Firm of Export Merchants shipping Tea and other Chinese produce. Must be able to supply samples, and quote competitive prices. Strictly Commission basis. Apply in first instance to: "MONTREAL,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[945]

## WANTED.

**THE Services of NURSE or good travelling AMAH for Children in return for first-class passage to England.**  
Apply to—  
"C."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [944]

## WANTED.

**JAPANESE**, 31 years of age, Married, seeks position as General Work Assistant or Bookkeeper. Experience on Accounting Staff of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyard. Full investigation courted. Salary to be settled after trial.  
Write—  
O. SAKAI,  
No. 11, D'Aguiar Street.  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [871]

## FOR SALE.

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.'s GODOWNS**, Nos. 1 and 2, connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot No. 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$180.00 per annum, together with permanent STEEL PIER opposite Godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.  
STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA," in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.  
For further information apply to—  
R. C. MORTON,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [1888]

**SAVE YOUR BLADES**  
**GIVE YOUR RAZOR A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.**  
Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.  
**WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.**  
**CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [987]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

**THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING** of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 11th September, 1915, commencing at 3.30 P.M.  
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.  
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.  
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1915. [969]

## THE SHANGHAI BUILDING AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 32 in the name of CHEUNG TAIYU CHAI (張祥之) late of 41, Connaught Road, Hongkong, for Forty (40) Partially Paid Up Shares Nos. 1701 to 1740 in this Company, has been declared to be LOST, and the public are warned against negotiating same.  
In the event of the above-mentioned Certificate not being recovered on or before the 11th September, 1915, a new Certificate will be issued, and the above-mentioned Certificate will be cancelled forthwith.  
By Order of the Directors,  
J. A. WATTE & Co., Ltd.,  
Secretaries and General Managers.  
[887]

## HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING &amp; DYING CO., LTD.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** to all persons who were Shareholders in the above Company on 26th October, 1914, and who have not yet applied for the corresponding allotment of shares in the YANOTSEPOO COTTON MILLS, LTD., Shanghai, to which they were entitled under an Agreement dated 26th October, 1914, that unless application for an allotment is made to me on or before 17th September, 1915, the said shares will be sold without further notice.  
C. BERNARD BROWN,  
Liquidator,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1915. [931]

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

## NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, North Point, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September, 1915, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—  
1. That it is not for the comfort or convenience of the Members of the Club as a whole, or of the Subscribers or Visitors thereto, that any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a Member of the Club.  
2. That the Articles of Association be accordingly altered by the insertion of the following additional paragraph at the end of Article XXXII, namely:—  
"Any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall, ipso facto, cease to be a Member of the Club and shall no longer be entitled to any of the privileges of the Club."  
And Notice is hereby also given that a Further Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Club will be held at the Club House aforesaid, on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1915, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above-mentioned Extraordinary General Meeting of the 13th day of September, 1915, and of confirming, if thought fit, as special resolutions, the above-mentioned resolutions.  
Dated the 2nd day of September, 1915.  
By Order of the General Committee,  
REGINALD BROWN,  
Hon. Secretary.  
THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.  
NOTE.—If the proposed alteration in the Articles, as above, is made, the immediate effect will be that any present Member who is the subject of a Nation now at war with Great Britain will, ipso facto, cease to be a Member as from the date of such alteration. [929]

## DRINK

## ALLSOPP'S

## BRITISH PILSENER

## BEER.

## SOLE AGENTS:

## CALDBECK,

## MACGREGOR &amp; C.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## HOUSES TO LET.

## TO LET.

**NO. 171, MAGDALENE TERRACE**, THE PEAK, Nos. 1 and 6, TORREES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.  
Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.  
Hongkong, 10th September, 1915. [893]

## TO LET.

**THE Premises No. 88, SHAMSHIN, B.C.**, Canton, comprising DWELLING HOUSE, GODOWNS and OUTHOUSES lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [891]

## TO LET.

**NORMAN COTTAGE**, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.  
Apply—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

## TO LET.

**HARPERVILLE**, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order Tennis Court and Garden.  
Apply—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

## TO LET.

**FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nel-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.**  
For terms and particulars, apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 18th July, 1915. [787]

## NOTICE.

**TO LET—A HOUSE** at Observatory Village, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [789]

## TO LET.

**WHOLE or PART SHOP** in Chater Road.  
Apply—  
OLARK & Co.,  
Opticians.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [739]

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE** in Kowloon Terrace, Kowloon.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [48]

## TO LET.

**FOUR-ROOMED FLATS** in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, immediate possession; and **FOUR-ROOMED FLATS** in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next, English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.  
**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
**FLATS** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
**A FLAT** in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.  
**LAY MOR**, 16, Peak Road, 7-ROOMED HOUSE, possession November 15th.  
Apply—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [858]

## TO LET.

**FROM 1st October next, OFFICES** at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DUNN & BOWLEY. **HOUSES** in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.  
**OFFICES**, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.  
59, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."  
21, WONG-NEL-CHONG ROAD.  
GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town.  
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.  
Apply, etc.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1915. [38]



**ANY EUROPEAN**, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their papers at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

## INTIMATION

## BY APPOINTMENT.

## WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER.

*The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.*

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

90 CENTS PER DOZ.



## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1915.

## RUSSIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

APART from the Tsar's acknowledged qualifications for taking supreme command of his armies in the field, the presence of His MAJESTY at the Front as Commander-in-Chief will unquestionably be a tremendous inspiration to the troops at a stage in the war when such inspiration is probably needed, for it requires special gifts of imagination to realise that the experiences of the Russian Army during the past few months must have had a disheartening effect on the men. There is, however, no indication that the change implies any condemnation of the GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS whose masterly control of the armies in the field has won the admiration of friend and foe alike. When the history of the war comes to be written by the impartial historian it is fairly certain that the setback which the Russian armies have suffered in the last six months will not be attributed to incapacity on the part of the GRAND DUKE as a military commander. The Rescript of the Tsar generously expresses profound gratitude to the GRAND DUKE for his services in the war, commends him for proving steadfast under the eyes of the whole of Russia, and speaks of his bravery as inspiring the profound confidence and the good wishes of all. Notwithstanding this, the Tsar has deemed it desirable now to assume the supreme command himself. When we bear in mind the extreme veneration of the Russian people for their sovereign, we cannot doubt the wisdom of the step that has been taken. The Tsar's assumption of the supreme command will give new zest and strength to the armies for the fight now that decisive battles must be fought in many sectors of the long front; and the great Russian success on the Sarath, synchronising as it does with this change in the supreme command, will doubtless also serve to strengthen the faith and hopes of the whole Russian nation as well as the armies in the field in ultimate victory.

The Russian retreat has generally been regarded as due to a lack of equipment, which is true enough, but it is doubtful if this adequately explains what has happened. It is, indeed, not difficult to agree with the view that a connection possibly exists between the Russian retreat from the Carpathians and out of Galicia, and the deadlock on the Western front. It will not be doubted that when the Russians at heavy cost made their unseasonable advance over the crests of the Carpathians, before the winter snows had melted, they had thought out the Continental bearings of their movement. As one military commentator has put it: "They can hardly have supposed that the Germans would allow them to debouch on the Hungarian plains without a tremendous effort to arrest them. They may not have foreseen that the Germans, like the good classical strategists that they are, would find the weak link in their line above the Carpathians on its river front facing west. But some big effort to oppose them they must have expected, for a successful over-running of Hungary would be for the Central Powers the beginning of the end. Why did they underestimate the German effort?" The writer answered his own question by saying that it seems probable that the Russians counted on the Western Allies for some much bigger offensive in France than proved to be feasible. "Their calculation," he said "may have been that the British armies would be in France by February and by the beginning of May might be undertaking a resolute offensive. If a million of these new levies had been formed into a British 'phalanx' between Ypres and Arras, ready for a supreme effort to break the German line, and if the French had had a complete success in their new offensive, we hardly suppose the MACKENSEN-LINSINGEN 'phalanx' could have been spared to break the Russian lines." The suggestion is certainly a reasonable one, and if we may judge from the public utterances of several members of the British Cabinet last winter, the British Government was certainly counting on the great offensive on the Western front being undertaken in the Spring. Those expectations as everybody knows, yet remain unfulfilled, but the continuous bombardment by the Allies on the Western front which has now been in progress for more than a fortnight leads us to expect any day now the news that the great offensive has begun. We interpret the message of the Tsar to the PRESIDENT of France in which His Majesty conveyed his wishes "for the greatness of France and the victory of her glorious army" as another indication that a development of the situation on the Western front is immediately impending, and the time chosen by the Tsar for taking over the supreme command of his armies may not unlikely have been determined by the confidential reports received by him from the Western arena of the war. There can be no doubt that the commencement of the Western offensive on the heels of the change in the supreme command of the Russian Army and the recent great success along the river Sarath, would have an incalculable influence upon the spirit of the Russian Army. The simple fact of the Tsar himself taking supreme command of his armies at the front is one of great and gratifying significance. It is a most signal proof of his MAJESTY's confidence in victory, and, as the leading Russian newspaper declares, his Majesty's action definitely "scatters the dust of German hopes of peace" except on the basis of the final and complete victory of Russian arms.

Mails for Europe via Siberia close to-day at 10 a.m. and at 5 p.m.  
The fourth Gymkhana of the season takes place at the Race Course this afternoon, commencing at 3.30 p.m.  
A diagram was laid on the table of the Legislative Council yesterday showing the progress made to 30th June on the low level dam under construction at Tytan Tuk in connection with the waterworks extension.  
It will be seen from this week's Subscription List that a further sum of £3,000 was remitted to the Prince of Wales' Fund from Hongkong on the 3rd inst. This brings the total amount remitted to £229,000 (\$323,605.84).  
It appears from a comparative statement of the rainfall for the year 1914, given in the annual report of the Director of Public Works, that Tai-po had 18 more inches of rain than the fall recorded at the Kowloon Observatory. At Pokfulam Reservoir 10 inches more rain were registered during the year than at the Kowloon Observatory.

A Chinese who had been in the employ of the Naval Department for no fewer than 19 years was sentenced to a week's imprisonment at the Magistracy yesterday for theft of a quantity of canvas.

An exceedingly interesting monograph on the Educational System of Hongkong, by Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, was laid on the table of the Legislative Council yesterday in the form of a blue-book.

Mr. T. Jones, the Chief Officer of the *Tang Shan*, giving evidence against a Chinese at the Magistracy yesterday on a larceny charge, said that theft of ship's fittings was a frequent occurrence. The defendant was fined \$10, and ordered to be imprisoned for a fortnight in default.

In memory of Captain G. Rabier, Captain Superintendent of the French Police at Shanghai, who was recently killed in action in France, a funeral service was held at St. Joseph's Church, Rue Montauban, on the 4th inst. The service was of a most impressive nature, and the "Absoute" was given by Bishop Paris. There was a very large attendance, amongst those present being representatives of the French Consular staff and French Municipal Council, the Consuls of the allied nations, Mr. E. C. Pearce (Chairman of the Municipal Council), Mr. R. J. McEuen (Captain-Superintendent of Police) and others. The church was suitably decorated with French flags, with black hangings, and a body of Annamite soldiers was posted at the entrance.

## OFIUM STOCKS IN HONGKONG.

## CHINESE NEGOTIATING TO PURCHASE THEM.

Messrs. S. D. Sethna & Co., of Hongkong, in their fortnightly circular, state:—  
"A company is formed in Canton for the purchase of the whole of the existing stock of opium now lying in the Colony, and they are at present negotiating with the Hongkong Opium Combine. The Company desires to clear the whole of the present stock within 18 months. The matter has been telegraphed to the Bombay Opium Combine and the result is awaited."  
The unsold stock amounts to about 611 chests of Bengal opium and about 478 chests of Malwa Opium.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## HONGKONG DOLLARS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]  
SIR,—Your articles re Currency Reform of the Colony are interesting. Allow me to point out that Indian Government are able to keep up the value of the Rupee at one shilling four pence because Rupees are coined by the Indian Government only, and the Secretary of State sells Rupees weekly to the highest tenderers, while here the case is quite different. The silver fluctuates, so anybody can coin Hongkong dollars in Indian mints and throw the cheaply-purchased dollars into this Colony, and in exchange can export goods or can buy drafts on India or London, whenever it suits him. Whenever the trade of the Colony is bed these extra coined dollars will remain at discount. Why do bankers not take these Hongkong dollars in? Because they know all about it. Please make enquiry about this free coining of Hongkong dollars and if it be true I believe you will be in a position to write something about this.—Yours faithfully,  
A. B. AVASIA.

## CHINESE EXTRADITION CASE.

At the Magistracy yesterday the hearing of the extradition case in which the surrender of Hung Shiu Lun is applied for by the Chinese Government was resumed.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., for the Crown, dealing with points of law at issue, said the establishment of a *prima facie* case would oblige his Worship to commit the man. The Magistrate had to commit if the evidence before him were such as to justify commitment for trial if the offence had taken place in the Colony. He should not weigh or balance conflicting evidence to decide which side preponderated. The magistrate's function was not to try the case; that must be done in China. He could only refuse to commit. Had the crime taken place in the Colony, the accused, on the evidence, would have to be acquitted. That was the only way in which he could refuse to commit. This case was adjourned.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. yesterday:—  
Cyclone or typhoon over N. China Sea moving S.W.  
Cyclone or typhoon N. of the Ladrones of Mariana Islands, direction unknown.



# THE WAR.

## GREAT RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

### FURIOUS ATTACKS ON WHOLE FRONT.

### AMERICA DEMANDS RECALL OF AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

### WAR AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

### LONDONERS' INDIFFERENCE TO ZEPPELINS.

### ANOTHER GERMAN AIRSHIP LOST.

### BRILLIANT SPEECHES BY MUNITIONS MINISTER.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GREAT RUSSIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

##### DESPERATE FIGHTING ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

LONDON, September 10th. The energy of the Russian counter-attacks along the whole front is admitted in a German communiqué. The desperate nature of the fighting is attested to by a Petrograd communiqué, which, after mentioning that the situation is practically unchanged in the Riga region, says that the Germans between the river Lantze and Jacobstadt were unable to withstand furious Russian bayonet counter-attacks. The object of the enemy's offensive in this region is apparently to drive the Russians from the right bank of the Dvina. Further south, on the Vilna roads, where the position is generally stationary, the enemy is entrenching vigorously.

The Russian communiqué states that south-east of Gredno, towards Skidel, and along the left bank of the Niemen, Russian troops on Wednesday, by a series of fierce actions aimed solely at inflicting the heaviest possible losses, succeeded in checking the enemy's offensive. The communiqué says that the Russians continue their retirement in perfect order in conformity with the general plan, making successful counter-attacks from time to time. Thus near Kokhoro, west of Skidel, the Germans fled before the counter-attacks of the Russians.

Between the Niemen and the Pripiet rivers the Russians are retiring towards the district between the river Zelvianka and the town of Bujany.

A vigorous offensive by enemy infantry and cavalry along the left bank of the Pripiet towards the Pinsk marshes was arrested, and a similar result was achieved on the roads to Kovno, where the Russians are stubbornly holding their positions on the Upper Stubei and Ikva rivers under a very fierce artillery fire.

The communiqué, referring to the Sereth successes, says that the Russian Armies are firmly and resolutely carrying out a movement in conformity with the general plan, and contemplate the future with confidence, relying on their faithful Ally, the French Army, which for a fortnight has been bombarding the German front with terrible effect.

#### PRESS TRIBUTES TO THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

LONDON, September 9th. The *Novoe Vremya* (Petrograd) commenting on the Tsar's assumption of the supreme command of the Army in the field, says that His Majesty's action attests the dust of German hopes of peace. There is no illusion possible regarding the Russians laying down their arms before final victory is secured.

The journal movingly pays a tribute to the Grand Duke Nicholas, who, it says, has inspired the Army with a deep affection and boundless confidence. His name will live for ever in the hearts of all Russian soldiers.

The English newspapers also express their heartfelt gratitude for the Grand Duke's great services.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMAN ADMISSION OF RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, September 9th. A German communiqué indirectly admits the Russian success in Tarnopol, when it says:—"The Russian advances near Tarnopol is now checked."

#### THE TARNOPOL VICTORY.

##### FRENCH SATISFACTION AND GERMAN ANXIETY.

PARIS, September 9th. There is great satisfaction in official quarters over the victory at Tarnopol and it is regarded as an excellent augury of the future development of Russian operations.

Surprise and anxiety prevail in Berlin at the Russian resistance in East Galicia. The Germans fear that they will be unable to bring the Turks any assistance in time to be of any use.

##### ENEMY'S BRUTALITY.

PARIS, September 9th. The German brutality in Poland is causing the liveliest discontent among the inhabitants.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### INCESSANT BOMBARDMENT.

##### DESPERATE BATTLE WITH CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY.

PARIS, September 9th. Besides the continuation of the bombardment of German positions on many sectors the feature of to-day's communiqué is the violent fighting against the Crown Prince in Argonne. The battle was especially desperate the whole night long at Fontaine-aux-Charmes, the Germans renewing their attacks with great persistence, but the French line, with the exception of a portion of one trench, was everywhere maintained. We made prisoners.

PARIS, September 10th.

Last night's communiqué says:—"The artillery duel continues around Arras, in the region of Roye, Woivre, Champagne and Argonne."

The enemy attacks in Argonne have not been renewed.

#### BULLETIN FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

LONDON, September 10th. Field-Marshal Sir John French in a bulletin states that since August 30th there had been some mining and also artillery activity eastward of Ypres, and two German aeroplanes had been killed.

#### AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### FRENCH AIR-RAID.

PARIS, September 9th.

A communiqué says:—"French aeroplanes dropped fifty bombs on the Challenger station, and a French dirigible attacked the station and factories of Nele."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE LATEST ZEPPELIN RAID.

##### THE COMPLETE CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, September 9th.

The Press Bureau announces that the total casualties in all areas of last night's Zeppelin raids on the Eastern coast and the London district are as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Killed .....	12	2	6
Seriously injured .....	8	4	2
Slightly injured .....	38	23	11
	58	29	19

All were civilians, with the exception of one soldier, who was killed, and three who were injured.

AMSTERDAM, September 9th.

A Berlin Admiralty communiqué says:—

Our naval airships last night attacked, with good results, the West City of London (sic), some great factories near Norwich, and also the harbour works and iron works at Middlesbrough. There were heavy explosions, and numerous fires were observed. The airships, though heavily bombarded, all returned safely.

#### LONDONERS' FIRST GLIMPSE OF WAR AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

LONDON, September 10th.

Last night's Zeppelin visit is described in a leading article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* as a first glimpse of the war at close quarters.

The *Evening Standard* commends the people of London for their coolness everywhere, but says there was a dangerous disposition to regard the affair as a spectacle, whereas the Zeppelin, within its limits, is a terrible instrument of war.

#### ANOTHER ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

LONDON, September 10th.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that a Zeppelin left Brussels and proceeded in the direction of Antwerp or Tuesday evening. It returned on Wednesday morning, and while over Stockel, near Brussels, the airship lost a propeller and fell on a house. The Zeppelin was entirely destroyed by the ensuing explosion, and the crew were killed.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### AMERICA DEMANDS RECALL OF AUSTRIAN ENVOY.

##### SEQUEL TO DISHONOURABLE INTRIGUES.

WASHINGTON, September 10th.

The American Ambassador at Vienna has been instructed by cable to inform the Austrian Government that Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador to Washington, is no longer acceptable as Envoy to the United States and to ask for his recall.

America was recently greatly angered at Dr. Dumba's attempts to induce strikes by Austrians in munitions works, and at other acts regarded as an interference with the internal affairs of the country.

#### BRITISH EXPORT OF CLOTH.

##### FAR-REACHING NEW REGULATIONS.

LONDON, September 9th.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the Lancashire cotton trade has received new regulations from the Board of Trade which require a certificate concerning every yard of cloth exported except to the Colonies, in order that such may not reach enemy hands. The authorities are convinced that Lancashire cloth, which was apparently unsuitable for aircraft, had been obtained by our enemies through neutrals and had been treated so as to make it suitable for aircraft.

As the exports of cloth amount to £100,000,000 annually the wide scope of the new regulations is imaginable.

#### BRITISH REAR-ADMIRAL WOUNDED.

LONDON, September 10th.

The Admiralty announces that Rear-Admiral A. H. Christian, M.V.O., has been slightly wounded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### A MAGNIFICENT BRITON.

##### OFFICER'S WONDERFUL BRAVERY IN GALLI POLI.

LONDON, September 9th.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lieut. W. T. FORSHAW (Manchester Territorials), for conspicuous bravery and determination in Gallipoli from the 7th to the 9th August.

When holding the north-west corner of "The Vineyard" he was attacked and heavily bombed by the Turks, who advanced time after time by three trenches which converged at this point, but he held his own, not only exposing himself with the utmost disregard of danger, but personally throwing bombs continuously for 14 hours. When his detachment was relieved, after 24 hours' service, he volunteered to continue the direction of operations. On three occasions in the next night he was heavily re-attacked. Once the Turks got over the barricade, but after shooting three with his revolver he led his men forward and re-captured it. When he rejoined his battalion he was sickened by fumes from the bombs and badly bruised by a fragment of shrapnel, and could barely lift his arm from continuous bomb-throwing. It was due to his personal example of magnificent courage and endurance that this very important corner was held.

#### THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

##### PERSIA EXPRESSES REGRET TO GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, September 10th.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Government of Persia has expressed great regret both to the British Minister at Tehran, and to the Foreign Office through the Minister in London, for the attack on the British Consul-General stationed at Ispahan. The Persian Government has promised full reparation and to do its utmost to apprehend the culprit. It has also offered the Consul-General a gendarme's guard.

Reuter's Agency learns from a foreign diplomatic source that the affair rendered critical a situation already serious.

#### THE AMERICAN CROPS.

##### REPORT BETTER THAN ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, September 9th.

The American Government crop report is better than was anticipated. It is estimated that wheat will amount to 981 millions of bushels, as compared with 891 millions bushels last year; corn 2,935 millions, as compared with 2,672 millions; oats 1,408 millions as compared with 1,141 millions; and hay 81 millions, as compared with 70 millions.

#### ANGLO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS OF 1912.

##### FURTHER "LIGHT" ON THE SUBJECT.

AMSTERDAM, September 9th.

Another long statement published in the semi-official organ *Norddeutsche Zeitung* on Lord Haldane's mission and the Anglo-German negotiations in 1912 is remarkable for a sentence illuminating Germany's designs. In summing up the failure of the negotiations it says:—"Great Britain declined Germany's far-reaching offers, previous to the outbreak of war, which would have rendered it possible for her to hold aloof from the war without prejudicing her interests."

The statement also reveals that Sir Edward Grey rejected the proposed Neutrality Treaty because it was tantamount to an Alliance, going further than any Treaty Great Britain had concluded with any European Power—except the old Portuguese Treaty of Alliance.

The *Norddeutsche* says that this might be true, but that Sir Edward Grey overlooked the fact that the equivalent which Germany had offered was unprecedented in history.

#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, September 10th.

Sir Arthur Evans, of Oxford, has been chosen as the new President of the British Association.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE MUNITIONS QUESTION.

##### MR. LLOYD GEORGE ASKS FOR MORE MEN.

LONDON, September 9th.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the Trades Union Congress, emphasised the fact that Britain is making a prodigious effort to increase the output of war materials. He asked the Congress to assist to the utmost, and declared that he required 80,000 more skilled mechanics, besides 200,000 unskilled men and women. Organised labour must suspend its restrictions in regard to the employment of unskilled labour and any other regulations hampering the increase of the output. This might make the difference between victory and defeat. There must also be no stoppages during the war.

##### LACK OF SKILLED WORKERS.

##### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S COUNSEL TO TRADES UNIONISTS.

LONDON, September 10th.

The Trades Union Congress has passed a resolution approving the Parliamentary Labour Party co-operating in the National Recruiting Campaign.

Mr. Lloyd George, who received an ovation at the gathering, said the Trades Unionists represented one of the most powerful forces of the country. "With you," he said, "victory is assured; without you the cause is lost. Yesterday you pledged yourselves to assist the government in the successful prosecution of the war. (Cheers.)"

"The Government desires your aid. The Russians have been driven back for lack of war material. Inadequate material meant defeat; sufficient material meant victory." Field-Marshal Sir John French recently told him that he had never witnessed troops more contemptuous of death. He was to ask Trades Unionists to back them up. We had established sixteen national arsenals and were constructing eleven more. It was almost entirely a labour problem. Trades Unionists alone could assist. Our machinery was not yet working night and day. If it employed every skilled worker even then we should not have too much labour. He believed that if the Trades Unionists ceased to place certain restrictions on output in some places it would be increased by 20 per cent. and in others by 200 per cent. The Government intended, owing to the lack of skilled workers, to give the unskilled workers work which they could do, reserving for mechanics the highly skilled work.

Mr. Lloyd George referred to a circular issued at Coventry which made a deliberate attempt to restrict the output of guns. He asked if anyone defended such action? (Loud cries of "No.") He affirmed that he knew they wouldn't—(Ch.). Even Belgians had been invited not to work at their full strength, although Belgium had been ravished and her women dishonoured. Mr. Lloyd George called upon the workmen to fearlessly and courageously declare that they would in no way hamper their native land, which was fighting for its life. "Let them share in the greatest victory ever achieved." (Cheers.)

The Congress passed a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Lloyd George.

#### TRADES UNION CONGRESS

##### REPUDIATION OF DISLOYAL INTRIGUES.

LONDON, September 9th.

At a meeting of the Socialist National Defence Committee, held at Bristol, a resolution was passed repudiating the disloyal intrigues of a small and unrepresentative group of schemers and pacifist fanatics and protesting against the ratification of any terms of peace which failed to restore the freedom of Belgium, Northern France, Alsace-Lorraine and Poland.

Mr. John Lodge, M.P., who presided, said that Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, who had fallen sadly from his high estate, had declared recently that, despite anything and everybody, a deputation would be sent to the International Socialist Conference on the Continent. Mr. Lodge declared:—"We Trade Unionists must clear such gentry out of the Labour Party."

#### PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, August 1st.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The conference of presidents and teachers of Normal Schools has concluded, and these educationalists have now returned to their respective spheres of labour to carry into practice as far as possible the excellent ideas discussed during the session. Before their departure from Peking they had an audience with the President, who delivered an instructive speech in which he emphasised the necessity for a uniform system of education and the need for studying national characteristics in formulating such a system. Doubtless he meant that a method of Chinese national education should be devised and not be copied *en bloc* from the Occident, and, if this be so, the President will have given one more proof of his unerring appreciation of what the country really needs.

#### CINEMA ENTERPRISE.

These people who prate about German influence in China might reconsider their views had they visited a Chinese open-air cinematograph exhibition in the Central Park, as I did this week. Foreign films were shown, and among the number was one illustrating the ships of all nations, concluding with the representation of Britannia, the mistress of the seas! German friends will have to get busy if they are to dispel this belief in the Chinese mind.

#### PEKING VOLUNTEERS.

The British Volunteers have commenced work again after the summer heat, but their numbers have been slightly reduced owing to transfers and to departures for the front. The company is striving for increased efficiency all the time, and should certainly prove a very creditable addition to the British forces in North China in due course. Many of their number hope to participate in the camp of instruction which is being held at Huangtsin this month for the Indian detachment.

#### PERSONAL.

Mr. Hieki, the Japanese Minister, left on Monday for a holiday in his native land, but no great surprise would be occasioned if he did not return to Peking, as there is a feeling in Japan that Japanese diplomacy has been a signal failure in China, an accusation which is more politically inspired than actually true.

Mr. H. C. Adams has returned to Peking in order to proceed further with the work of unification of the railway accounts, an undertaking which should do much to remove the "inconvenience" occasioned by having so many different national systems operating on the several railways built by foreign contractors.

Mr. J. W. Fenton, a popular British resident of Peking, left yesterday for home on vacation leave, and though he is over military age he hopes to be given the opportunity of "doing his bit" with the British Force "somewhere in France." Congratulations are being extended to Dr. and Mrs. Morrison on the birth of a son (the second) last week.

Prof. Goodnow leaves to-day for America, travelling *via* Korea.

#### THE ROLES REVERSED.

##### BAVARIAN CROWN PRINCE ON ALLIES' STRENGTH.

A Press correspondent in Northern France a month ago wrote: "I am able to-day to record a prophetic statement made recently by the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria in conversation with a member of the Reichstag who was visiting the German lines in Artois. I can vouch for this story as authentic."

After admitting the importance of the successes gained in the north of France, the Prince said:—"I must confess I am no longer an optimist. It will take some time before the Allies seriously affect our positions in France, but the roles are undoubtedly reversed. The enemy's strength and resources are now too well organised, and he is in a position to hold the balance in his favour."

"It must be obvious to our best friends that we are utilising the maximum of our resources, while the enemy, in a much improved position, has still important reserves to draw upon. The New British Army has had a long training, and is presumably an efficient fighting machine."

#### KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—

Per Mr. Kwong Chuk Shan from the Chinese Society Borneo, West Australia £40.12.6	445.88
Wah Kew Ke. Ho Yee of Bahk Papan, East Borneo, 480 guilders	442.27
Per Kwangtung Society of Hanoi the Chinese merchants Guild-hall of Sun Kwong	100.00
Per Kwangtung Society from the Yau Shi Street of Leungshan	20.50
Per Kwangtung Society of Hanoi from Mr. Ka Lam Tsui	20.00
Compradore staff of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	57.90
Already acknowledged	520,222.35
Total	871,468.88



# ABOUT PILLS.

Many people have no hesitation in taking a dozen bottles of medicine in liquid form prescribed by a doctor, but view with alarm the suggestion to take a course of pills. This misapprehension is no doubt due to the impression that pills are merely purgatives, which may be correct in some instances. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, however, are not merely purgatives, acting upon the bowels only, but contain many important properties, which correct all disorders of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, and the Stomach, evidence of which is not wanting. Thousands of testimonials sent us voluntarily and gratefully verify our statements of what Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills will do and are doing every day. You will find neighbours, friends and relatives everywhere who have been restored to health and who can testify to the marvellous blood-purifying and healing properties of these Pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have come to stay. They are an efficient, reliable and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. They are sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

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IMITATION ON HAVING THERAPION.

## RUSSIANS' POSITION.

### FORTRESS AND CAPITAL.

(BY THE MILITARY CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

When the German army of General von Gallwitz forced the passage of the Narva at Pultusk, north of Warsaw, and the Russian counter-attack between that stream and the River Bug failed to bring the assault back to the right bank, a critical state of things arose for the troops defending the capital of Poland. This peril was enhanced by the moving of the Russian army of the Vistula and the Bug across the valley of the Vistula, and roughly parallel to the railway through Lublin to Kieff. This group of armies, led by Marshal von Mackensen, linked on to another group which stood on guard at Sokal on the Bug, so that the German right flank might not be molested while the attacking army corps struggled and sapped their painful progress northwards, so as to threaten the line of retreat by which the Russians on the Vistula might regain the left bank of the Bug.

At the same time reinforced German and Austrian armies continued to ply their exhausted adversary at every point along the wide front on the Vistula and north of it, so that any subsidiary attack might become the decisive one, and the converging effect of the whole lot put the greatest imaginable strain upon the Russian forces, and never relaxed it for a day.

The climax of the situation arose when Marshal von Mackensen's right flank succeeded in overlapping the Russian left north of Cholm, while at the same time various German attacking columns gained important local advantages. Lublin was captured by the Austrians; the Lublin-Cholm railway was crossed in the valley of the Vistula, and the German pressure on the lines of Blomke which have so long barred the road to Warsaw, began to prove successful. Two days ago the outworks of Ivangorod also fell, so that this important fortress lay at the mercy of a fresh assault, covered by the shattering fire of the German artillery.

As these columns have pointed out, the Russian decision not to stake all upon the defence of the Vistula line very seriously handicapped the defence, since material of all sorts required for the struggle had to be sent rearwards just when it was most required. The Vistula fortresses became mere pivots in the gigantic rearward action which the Grand Duke has fought in order to cover the retreat to the river Bug. There can be no question but that his decision was correct. It would have been folly to impose the whole army of Poland in an out-and-out defence of its capital, but the strategic situation thus brought about favoured the Germans.

The details are still lacking as to the latest scenes of the drama on the Vistula. There is every reason to hope that not only have the bulk of the Russian masses succeeded in falling back without losing their military entity but that they have also succeeded in inflicting almost as much loss of men upon the Germans as they have suffered themselves. The most critical stage, however, of this huge operation is the retreat from the fortified lines across a country inadequately endowed with railways and roads to a fresh defensive system on the Bug. Every movement must be closely co-ordinated with the action of neighbouring units; every defensive ridge must be held just long enough and not too long. It is the problem we had to face after Mons on a greatly enhanced scale and it would be fatuous to hope that the thing can be effected without some misfortune and mistakes. Still, the previous record of this indomitable army and the proved skill of its leaders and staff justify the confident hope that the general execution of the retreat will be successful.

As to the more immediate consequences in the general situation in the Eastern theatre of war, it is premature to hazard opinions until we are better informed as to recent events, and as to the actual state of the contending hosts after the tremendous buffeting they have each sustained. But it may be predicted that nothing in the nature of a forward rush, such as the Germans executed at the beginning of the war in Northern France, is possible for them in the East. Their progress must necessarily be slow, and their units, dislocated by heavy loss of life and wearied by the long strain, must need time to collect themselves before undertaking a renewed offensive on a grand scale. Moreover, the next Russian line will be stronger in that it will be straighter. It will not just cut like a bastion into a hostile zone of country inviting attacks to envelop both its flanks and dangerous even to its rearward communications. A prosecution of the German invasion eastward is not at present a promising enterprise, and a very

considerable interval of time, not less than a month, must elapse before the German masses can be regrouped for another grand attack in a fresh direction: THE VALUE OF FORTRESSES.

It is clear from the course of events that even the Germans themselves did not know how completely heavy artillery can dominate fixed fortifications. There is no question now of leaving a garrison to defend some important political or strategic centre such as Warsaw, for as soon as the outstretching mass of field works is burned or penetrated the girdle of forts become exposed to a concentrated hail of howitzer fire, by which they are quickly demolished. The type of warfare of which the long defence of Strasburg, Metz, and Paris was typical seems to have passed away. Plevna gave an inkling of the present-day type, and Manchuria enforced the lesson, but much of the fighting in the great American Civil War was of the same nature; notably the defence of Richmond by the army of Northern Virginia against the encircling hosts of Ulysses Grant.

Even if Warsaw has fallen the loss of the place itself is not a great military disaster. In the present type of war one locality resembles another, like Dr. Johnson's green fields. So long as there remain convenient river valleys to occupy and entrench, and so long as these now river lines are properly held by road and rail, the Russian armies can indefinitely renew their opposition to the invader. The Russian troops are like our own in their stubborn contempt for reverses of fortune and their refusal to admit defeat.

Although the latest reports do not preclude what in French military language is called a *retour offensif*, that is, a counter-stroke on such a scale as to change the course of events, yet the general tenor of the news shows that at present the Russian forces are not able to stop the flood of German invasion altogether, though they are checking it continually at every point and making it pay dearly for every mile of its advance on Russian soil.

The most important result which the Russians are gaining from this harvest of death is the moral impression of their stubborn valour and unalterable resolution to fight to the end. Every heroic rearward action, every post that is held on after the certainty of ultimate retirement is reached, costs the Russian army heavy loss in gallant lives, but with every such battle the spirit of the surviving Muscovite hosts rises and expands, so that the task of the ruthless invader becomes more difficult with every material success he wins. This is a very important military consideration. One of the shrewdest of the military speculators accredited to the Allied Army has stated that the Germans have undervalued themselves by their unsoldierlike conduct. Had their methods of waging war been chivalrous as their conduct of it has been capable, they would not now be meeting the desperate resistance which characterises the defence of the Allies.

Nor must it be overlooked that every fresh offensive movement, however successful and, however judiciously planned, entails great loss of German life, and that even the population of the Central Empires cannot indefinitely endure such a strain. In estimating the chances of success of the rival coalitions, therefore, the moral factor is of immense importance. If the Germans fail to break the resolution of the Allies, they can hardly expect to conquer by destroying their material strength.

Before the outbreak of the war the pros and cons of encountering the shock of a German attack east of the Vistula were openly discussed in the military Press of the period, particularly in Germany, where keen interest was always manifested in the progress and development of Russian armaments, from the line of the Vistula. There is one entirely new condition, however, to the existing crisis which was never popularly discussed. Before the inception of a new campaign on the Bug the opposing armies will have been engaged in the greatest European war in all history from the Baltic to the confines of Bessarabia. They are not the brand-new first-line troops which it was assumed in all the technical forecasts would strive for the mastery on the banks of the Bug and Niemen. Which side has gained by the change in the problem thus introduced? Unquestionably the Russian.

THE BALTIC PROVINCES. During the last twelve months Russian armies have overrun great provinces of the Prussian kingdom. They have conquered Galicia and their cavalry has raided the valley of the Oder and the great plain of Hungary. The vaunted hosts of Hindenburg and Mackensen have been held up and forced to retire by the solid Russian line of battle, and the armies of Austria were repeatedly defeated before the German General Staff took over their reconstruction. Special circumstances have doubtless given a temporary superiority to the Germanic forces, but every big encounter furnishes fresh convincing proof that the Russians as soldiers are competent to meet and defeat their formidable enemies.

Nor has the Russian military hierarchy any reason to feel ashamed. Before the war, no doubt, the Germans enjoyed a vast prestige in Russia; but the result of the prolonged and sanguinary struggle between the forces of the two empires has been to show that the Teuton is not invincible, and that the Slav possesses some military qualities which all armies must envy. The advance of the German army for fresh adventures after the exhausting struggle of the last ten weeks cannot lead to decisive events for a long while, during which many military events will occur, and the Russian armies will recuperate and refit.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

### TO-DAY

3.30 p.m.—Fourth Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

Monday, 13th Sept.—5.30 p.m.—The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club Extraordinary General Meeting at the Club House, North Point.

Friday, 17th Sept.—Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Saturday, 18th Sept.—9 p.m.—Promenade Concert by Hongkong Police Reserve in the Botanical G. dens.

## THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE.

### AN OLD VILLAGER'S GALLANT ACT TO HELP THE STATE.

PARIS, Saturday.

On a curious mission, an old man made his way into the French lines the other evening from a neighbouring village occupied by the enemy. Having come into possession of a Paris newspaper, the villagers had learned that the French Minister of Finance had invited all good citizens to exchange their gold for notes. There were only four or five of the original inhabitants who had remained in their homes under German occupation, but each had saved a few "louis," and a total of 350 francs was got together.

The old man volunteered to try to gain the French lines with it, in order that it might be sent to the Bank of France. He succeeded, and the Colonel undertook to have it exchanged for notes. This has now been done, and an official acknowledgment received from Paris. The old man is overjoyed at having been able to render service to his country, and in the meantime is being cared for in the French lines until the Germans are driven from the village and he is able to regain his home.—Central News.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hong Kong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Browne	Melbourne
Karavlos	Shanghai
Mengoon Seng	Bangkok

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hong Kong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Hangsong	Chefoo
Raymond, 133, Cornsnaught Road	Yokohama
Branden, Matsumura	Shanghai
Rayward, Tongo Maru	Kobe
Viezan & Co., Queen's Road	Shanghai
Tonggangcong	Kobe
Dorsenku	Shanghai
Ching Gun, 35, Cornsnaught Road	Shanghai

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 15th Sunday after Trinity, 12th September, 1915. Holy Communion (8.30 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Psalms, Epistles, Gospels, of the 13th meeting; To Doan, Woodward, Smart, Turle; Benediction, Langdon. Hymns, 200 and 290. Evening (5.45 p.m.): Responses, Psalms, of the 12th evening; Magnificat, Barnby (11th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Hayes (19th morning); Hymns, 103, 217 and 216 (1st, 104), N.B.—Psalms, 66, verses 1, 2, 6, 7 and 14 in union; Psalm, 66, verses 4, 7, 14 and 18 in union; Psalm 67, verses 3, 6 and 7 in union. Organ Recital to-morrow (Monday), at 5.30 p.m.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point. Sunday, 12th September, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. W. T. Featherston.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Sunday, 12th September. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns, 1, 554, 297 and 18. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns 323, 144, 292 and 191. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macintosh.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at 11.15 a.m.—Pressure has increased in varying degree throughout the area, more especially over S. Japan, where increases are considerable.

The typhoon exists as a depression over the Gulf of Peichili. The depression in the China Sea is central to the east of the Paracels, whilst a third depression is indicated to the south of the Bonins.

Moderate to fresh N.E. to S.E. winds and squally weather may be expected over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. wind, moderate to fresh; cloudy generally, some rain.
Formosa, Channel	N.E. winds, moderate.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Loochun	No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 11th to 17th September.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Satur.	11	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		9 45	7 2	3 44	2 1
Sun.	12	10 9	6 3	4 22	2 0
		10 46	6 6	4 30	1 8
Mon.	13	11 0	6 6	4 41	2 5
		11 42	5 9	5 21	1 7
		11 17	6 8	5 18	3 6
Tues.	14	0 50	5 2	6 22	1 8
		0 50	5 2	6 42	3 4
Wed.	15	0 3	7 0	6 22	3 0
		2 37	4 5	6 2	3 9
Thurs.	16	0 52	7 0	9 16	3 0
		4 0	4 3	6 17	4 3
Fri.	17	2 8	6 9	10 51	1 8
		No infer. high		nor low	water



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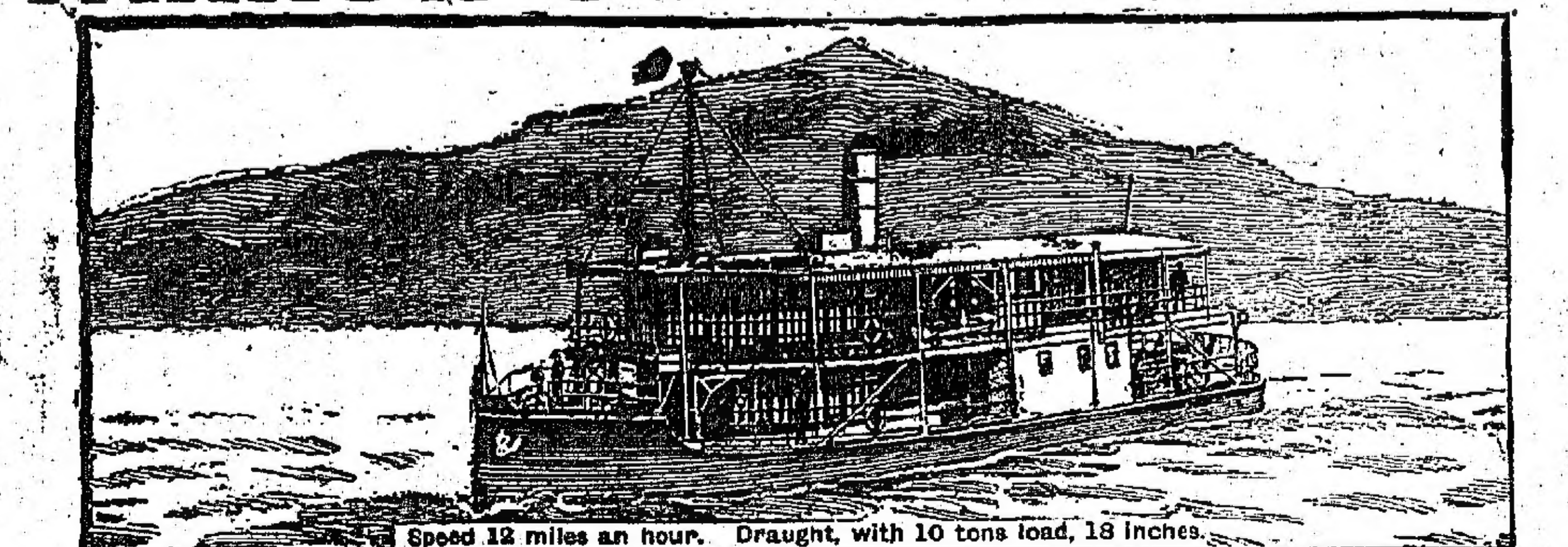
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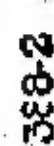


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BACKBONE



#### 4.6

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

CHEIAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,784, Maka, 10th September—Kishio Bay, Salt—Order.

IXION, British str., 1,022, G. L. Stout, 10th September—Kishio Bay, Salt—Order.

KUMOHORI, British str., from Canton.

MANAPOUR, British str., 1,238, Maxwell, 10th September—Mojito 4th September, Coal—Order.

NISHO MARU, Japanese str., 842, Y. Nakano, 9th September—Swatow 8th September—Doddwell & Co.

PAUL LECAT, French str., 1,234, Cousey, 10th September—Saigon, 6th September, General—M. M.

SELUN, Norwegian str., 865, D. Hovbrender, 9th September—Bangkok 2nd September, Rice—Thoresen & Co.

SZCHUEN, British str., Caine, 10th September—Shanghai 5th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TEAN, British str., 1,250, H. Trowbridge, 10th September—Manila 7th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TONGHAI, Chinese str., from Canton.

WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,772, Yamakawa, 10th September—Wakamatsu 5th September, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

YINCHOW, British str., 1,223, Jones, 10th September—Shanghai 7th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.

## CLEARANCES

## IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

September 10th.

TROGAS, British str., for Moji.

SZCHUEN, British str., for Canton.

YATHING, British str., for Moji.

HANOI, French str., for Haiphong.

DEPARTURES.

September 10th.

ANYO MARU, Jap. str., for Japan.

ANNA, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

HONGKONG, British str., for Shanghai.

HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.

HELENS, British str., for Singapore.

LICHOW, British str., for Canton.

SARDINIA, British str., for Singapore.

CHOUF MARU, Jap. str., for Binyth.

TARO MARU, Jap. str., for Hongay.

YACHING, British str., for Karatsu.

WINGSANG, British str., for Canton.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Tean reports: Moderate to fresh E.N.E. wind and sea squally.

The British str. Szchuen reports: Experienced very low barometer light easterly winds and heavy easterly swell.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Tean, from Manila, for Hongkong, Messrs. Ruez, E. N. Reno, L. H. Hoddes, S. A. Moseman, Mrs. M. C. Butler and daughter.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The str. Nankin left Singapore for this port on the 7th instant, morning, with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 12th instant, at about 7 a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. Glenloch is expected to arrive here from London to-day.

INDO-CHINA LINE.

Fookang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong to-day.

Kumany, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 17th September.

Carnarvonshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 20th September.

INDIA LINE, LIMITED.

Saint Eibert, from New York, is due in Hongkong 20th September.

AGENTS, FRANK WATHOUSE & CO., SEATTLE.

Unkai Maru, from Moji, is due in Hongkong 20th September.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. Teiyuan left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippine ports on 9th inst., and may be expected to arrive on or about 19th inst.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE,"

on or about 14th September.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. "PATHAN,"

on or about 25th September.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Agents,

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE S.S. "UNKAI MARU" will be despatched on or about the 20th Sept.

For Freight please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents,

Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [921]

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. "INDRAKUALA" will be despatched for the above ports about the beginning of October.

For Freight, passage and further particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents,

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915. [923]

GLEN LINE (MCGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA, LONDON AND HULL.

THE Steamship.

"GLENIFFER,"

Captain J. McGregor will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 14th Oct., 1915.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Agents,

Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [953]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	SECT	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & LEITH	BLOEMFONTEIN	Brit. str.	1	G. Menley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th inst.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	1	D. Astbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NORF	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 8th Oct.
LONDON	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	beginning of Oct.
MARSHALLS LONDON & SINGAPORE, &c.	YASAKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	NIPPON Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
MARSHALLS VIA PORTS	PAUL LECAT	Fr. str.	1	Yamawaki	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 2nd Oct., at 5 p.m.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, &c.	CANADA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SPATHEM VIA KEELUNG &c.	TAKEDA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	NIPPON Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INDRAKUALA	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Beginning of Oct.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	MUNCASTER CASTLE	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 14th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-day.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	UNKAI MARU	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 20th inst.
"AN FBAN" VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TENTO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Nov., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	SEITO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	G.H. LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI KORY & YOKOHAMA	ST. ADAMS	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	NIPPON Yusen Kaisha	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU & NEWCHOW	NIRO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	KASHING	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at D'light.
MOJI & KOBE	KUOHOW	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at D'light.
KOBE & MOJI	KUOHOW	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PAUL LECAT	Fr. str.	1	Yamawaki	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LUOHOW	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	NANKIN	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	JINSEN MARU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	NIPPON Yusen Kaisha	On 13th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	NIPPON Yusen Kaisha	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	FOOKANG	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TUJIAO	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHUNAN	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	MAITA	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	FOUKANG	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	NIPPON Yusen Kaisha	On 26th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	OTOWA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SAIYU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	DOUGLAS, LARSEN & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	LOOHOW	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TEAN	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YUNSHAN	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TAMING	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	NIPPON Yusen Kaisha	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI	KISHI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI	JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	NIPPON Yusen Kaisha	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI	YOGA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	NIPPON Yusen Kaisha	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI	TILANAT	Dut. str.	1	Yamawaki	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI	SAKAM	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI	DAISI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	MATSANG	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HINSANG	Brit. str.	1	Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LOESANG	Jap. str.	1	Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STRAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 11th Sept., 3 p.m.
MOJI AND KOBE	"YATSHING"	Sunday, 12th Sept., D'light.
HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Tuesday, 14th Sept., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Tuesday, 14th Sept., D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 14th Sept., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Thursday, 16th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 16th Sept., Noon.
MANILA	"YUNSHANG"	Saturday, 18th Sept., 3 p.m.
KOBE & MOJI	"KUNSHANG"	Sunday, 19th Sept., D'light.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 21st Sept., Noon.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUNSHANG," "MAUSANG" and "YUNSHANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Hongkong and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "WINGSANG," and "LOKSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 8 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Only qualified seamen are employed.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yanchow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, W'wei, Fookang, Yanchow and Lohow.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 6.

Freight, or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Hongkong, 11th September, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS [6]

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

## YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND BANGKOK.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215. AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]

## THE ROYAL

## R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM

## PACKET CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

## HOMEWARD.

LONDON ... "MERIONETHSHIRE" ... beginning of October.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

AGENTS [24]

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1915.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1915.

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## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with "KATHIWAR"

24th September.

FROM COLOMBO: 17th October.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG: 24th September.

FROM COLOMBO: 17th October.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG: 24th September.

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